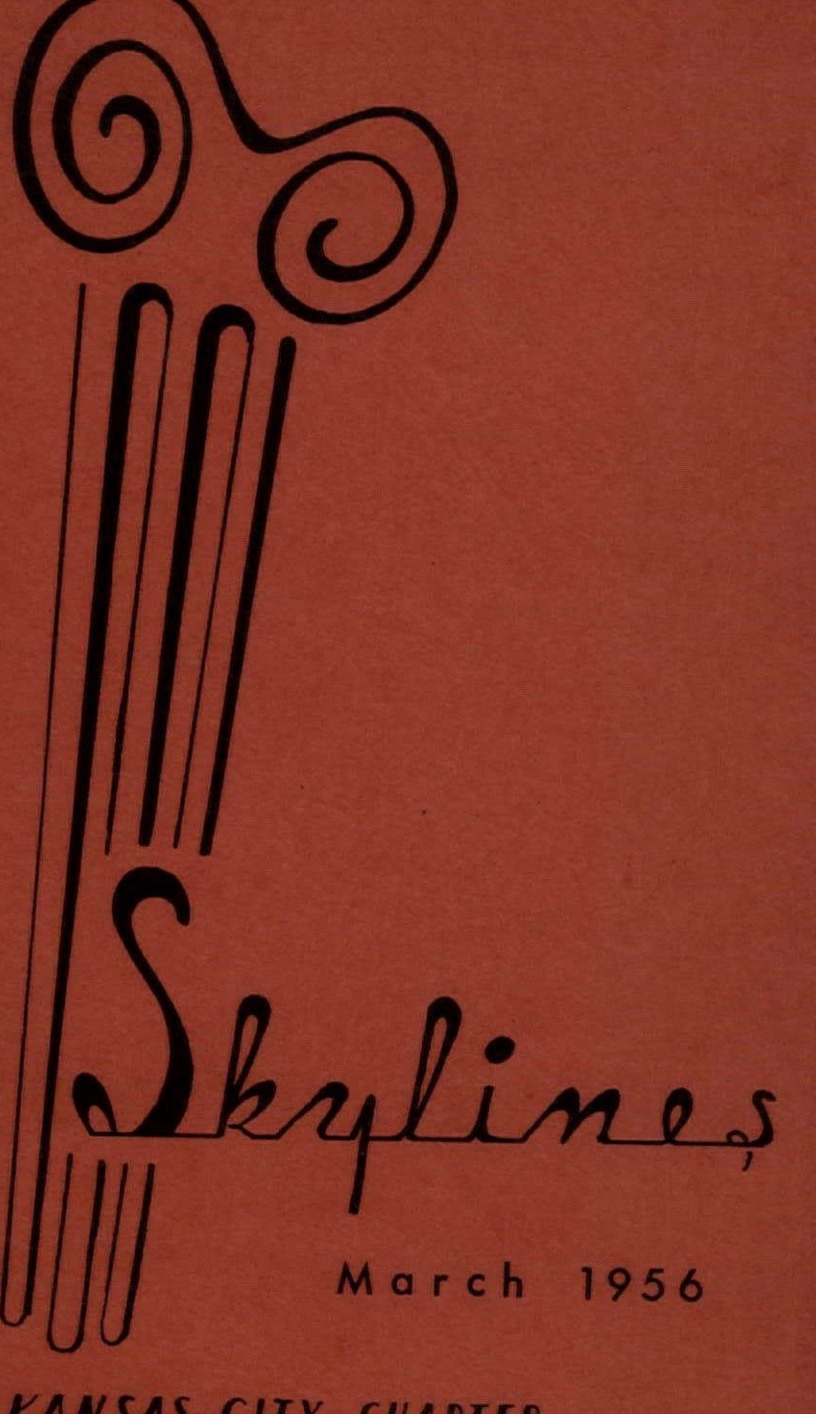


March 1956

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER
AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

KANSAS CITY CHAPTER AIA

Published monthly by the Kansas City Chapter of The American Institute of Architects.

Betty Mae Brooker — EDITOR
18 East Eleventh Street
Kansas City 6, Missouri

James R. Baker — ADVERTISING
95th and Troost

John E. Jameson — ART
18 East Eleventh Street

Ethel Sklar — CIRCULATION
4127 Locust



Volume Six, Number Three **March 1956**

SPRING is here! Well, almost . . .

And, with the warm days of spring, a client's fancy (and his architect's as well) turns to thoughts of AIR CONDITIONING. At the March chapter meeting, you will have the chance to learn all about the subject (see page 3 for details). Just think, in one evening you can learn what it takes ME's years to accomplish.

Another event on the Spring Schedule is the First Annual Midwest Architectural and Engineering Institute at the University of Kansas. And, now is not too early to begin thinking about the April Chapter meeting. This will be the Honor Awards Meeting, and your entry should be in soon.

Just a Reminder . . .

March 20—Chapter Meeting
at the Golden Ox

April 17—Honor Awards Banquet
at the Golden Ox

April 20—First Annual Midwest Architectural
and Engineering Institute
at Kansas University

and . . .

May 15-18—88th Convention of the A.I.A.,
Los Angeles

MARCH CHAPTER MEETING—NEW PLACE

The March meeting will be held at a brand new place, **THE FRONTIER ROOM** at the **GOLDEN OX,** located at **1600 GENESEE STREET.** This is in the Livestock Exchange Building. There is a FREE Parking Lot at the north edge of the building. The menu includes many fine dishes. Might as well mention a few: ROAST BEEF, BAKED HAM, BAR-B-QUED SPARERIBS, SPAGHETTI & MEAT BALLS, SALADS, ETC. You'll find the cocktails are fine, too! And if you are really hungry, there are seconds!

The meeting schedule will be the same, Business meeting at 5:30 (sharp), Cocktails at 6:30, Dinner at 7:00 and the Program at 8:00.

The Program will be on AIR CONDITIONING. The speaker, C. L. RINGQUIST, Manager of the Air Conditioning Division of the Trane Co., La Crosse, Wisconsin, will talk on the subject, "An Analysis of Air Conditioning Systems for Buildings." The talk will be similar to an address by Mr. Ringquist to the U. S. Department of Defense Engineers, representing the Army, Navy and Air Force at the Pentagon in Washington, D. C., last October.

The discussion will be illustrated by slides and will present a detailed analysis of the various types of air conditioning systems . . . covering the advantages and disadvantages of each, as well as the characteristics and requirements that make each suitable in one building or another. Fourteen of the most commonly used systems will be covered by the analysis. They will be illustrated and classified on the basis of the most important characteristics to be considered.

The meeting will be open to questions from the floor after the talk. Ringquist graduated from the University of Illinois in 1929 with a degree in mechanical engineering. While at Illinois he played varsity football, and as a freshman was put to the supreme test of having to scrimmage against the famous Red Grange, who was a senior at the time.

In addition to writing numerous articles on air conditioning for HEATING, PIPING and AIR CONDITIONING; HEATING and VENTILATING and other publications, he assisted William Goodman in writing the Trane AIR CONDITIONING MANUAL which sold over 60,000 copies.

This is a very fine program and is really worthy of your attendance!

REPORT ON

THIRD ANNUAL ARCHITECT'S CONFERENCE

March 7 & 8, 1956

By Angus McCallum

Sponsored jointly by the Kansas City Chapter, The Kansas Chapter, The Department of Architecture of the University of Kansas and the University Extension; the subject of this year's conference was Office Practice.

Despite an early morning snow storm, Wednesday's attendance totaled over sixty and included registrants from not only the State of Kansas and the Kansas City Area, but from Oklahoma and Iowa, as well. The conference was opened by George Beal, who, assisted by Don Hollis, led the discussion session on "Overall Problems of the Office." Professor Beal offered a series of notes on the fundamental problems of "Programming" which served as an excellent springboard for the spirited discussions which followed.

The first afternoon session, presided over by Frank Slezak, featured Mr. Bernard Tomson, Attorney, of New York City, who, although he disavowed the title "expert in architectural law," certainly bore out the reputation which he has developed as author of the series of articles on the legal problems of the profession in Progressive Architecture.

The open forum session which followed Mr. Tomson's presentation served to further emphasize his detailed knowledge of the intricacies of architecture away from the drawing boards.

Robert Mann (Hutchinson, Kansas) as Chairman, introduced Mr. Speed Warner, the principal speaker at the second session of the afternoon, who discussed the subject of Bonds and Insurance Procedures so concisely as to cover quite thoroughly almost all of the more intricate aspects of these subjects. Following Mr. Warner's presentation, he and an associate, Mr. P. H. Hawes, answered innumerable questions from the floor; which indicated very definite concern on the part of all in attendance in the subject.

The day closed very pleasantly with a dinner, at which the three sessions were briefly summarized and Mr. Tomson devoted a short period to several questions left over from the afternoon session; and was climaxed by the showing of a film "Products, People and Progress in 1975."

Although the formal title of the conference, "Office Practice," defined the topics of the various sessions, a question posed by Mr. Tomson in the early morning session set, in the minds of a good many in attendance, the actual theme of the deliberations. In commenting on the problem of the numerous "experts" in specific areas of building whose services seem, in some cases, to overlap or even infringe upon those of the Architect, Mr. Tomson raised the very cogent question, "Who Is to Assume Leadership in Building?" All of the day's discussions: those having to do with the problem of proper program; the legalities and responsibilities of practice; and the intricacies of bonds and insurance

pointed-up the fact that the demands of really competent professional practice are extremely broad in scope and impose an increasing responsibility upon the Architect. There can be no question that everyone who attended the first day's program learned or had his knowledge of certain of these detailed subjects refreshed, and came away with a definite impression that we, as a profession, must continue to learn in order that we may properly discharge the complex service required of us.

Mr. Tomson, in an answer to a question from the floor which had as its theme the difficulty of development of building programs with a client whose ability for clear communication with the architect was somewhat limited, quite bluntly challenged the entire attendance with the statement, "The profession has done a poor job of explaining itself to the public." He pounded home his challenge with an explanation of the impossibility of the layman having a complete and sympathetic comprehension of the scope of architectural service and our own timidity in the specific kind of public relations which would serve to clarify the problem. Having posed these problems and challenges, Mr. Tomson, with a deft change of pace, brightened the entire day's proceedings by reading an excerpt from a recent court decision in which the specific pronouncement was made that while the State had a right and duty to develop sanitary and safe conditions, there exists an equal and concomitant duty to develop proper surroundings for its citizens, surroundings of open spaces, pleasant vistas and real aesthetic value. Certainly, then, if in the minds of the judiciary, these things are of such importance and obligation, the architect must continue to expand his knowledge and improve the quality of his service.

The writer must confess that he was unable to attend the second day's session; but from the program, which included discussions by Mr. David C. Baer, National Committee Chairman on revision of the "Architectural Practice Handbook," one further meeting with Mr. Tomson on the subject of Arbitration; and from the quality, evident interest and active participation of all those in attendance, at the first day's meetings, there can be no doubt but that this second day's meeting climaxed a highly successful conference.

EXPANDED SHALE

concrete facts

No. 10



GREATER KANSAS CITY MASONRY PRODUCERS

CITY BLOCK and PRODUCTS CO.
1212 West Hi-way 24
Independence, Missouri
CLifton 2-8760

ETERNACRETE PRODUCTS
Fairfax Road and Quindaro Blvd.
Kansas City, Kansas
Finley 2-5151

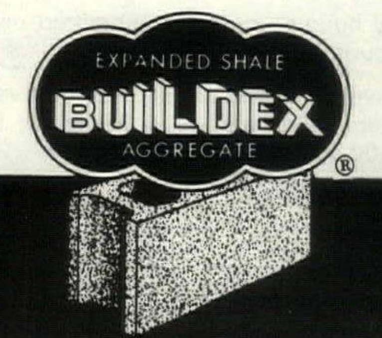
BUILDERS BLOCK COMPANY
1815 Prospect
Kansas City, Missouri
CHestnut 1-5197

CINDER CONCRETE PRODUCTS, INC.
208 West 43rd
Kansas City, Missouri
WEstport 1-0048

PERMANENT—

- completely free of added foreign materials
- inert to future chemical reaction
- complimentary in characteristics to Portland cement
- burned above 2000° F to stability

all of these "horse sense" features are yours . . . with BUILDEX concrete masonry



BUILDEX, INC.
Phone 240
OTTAWA, KANSAS

HONOR AWARDS PROGRAM

Nominations for honor awards for buildings substantially completed in 1955 shall be submitted to the Medal Awards Committee by not later than April 6, 1956.

The following awards will be made:

> "A Certificate of Award" will be made to both architect and owner for a building recognized by the Medal Awards Committee as an outstanding example of design for the year 1955.
>
> A special award will be made to both architect and owner for a detail of a building which deserves recognition by the Medal Awards Committee as outstanding for the year 1955.

Nominations must be made as follows:

(1) Submit all nominations on 30" x 40" illustration board or similar-type board (limit, two boards), with a sufficient number of 8" x 10", or larger, photographs to properly describe interior and exterior of building, or to properly illustrate detail submitted. Include on the board, complete floor plans of any building submitted at any desired scale and in any desired media. Plans and photographs may be supplemented by other descriptive material at the discretion of the architect. Three-dimensional exhibits will not be permitted.

(2) Place the name of the owner, the name and location of the building on the front of the board. Place architect's name and address on back of board.

(3) Any building or detail submitted must have been substantially finished during 1955.

(4) Deliver all entries to the office of Kivett and Myers, Architects, Angus McCallum, Associate, 1016 Baltimore, Kansas City, Missouri, not later than **5:00 p.m., Friday, April 6, 1956.**

The awards banquet will be held at the regular chapter meeting April 17, 1956.

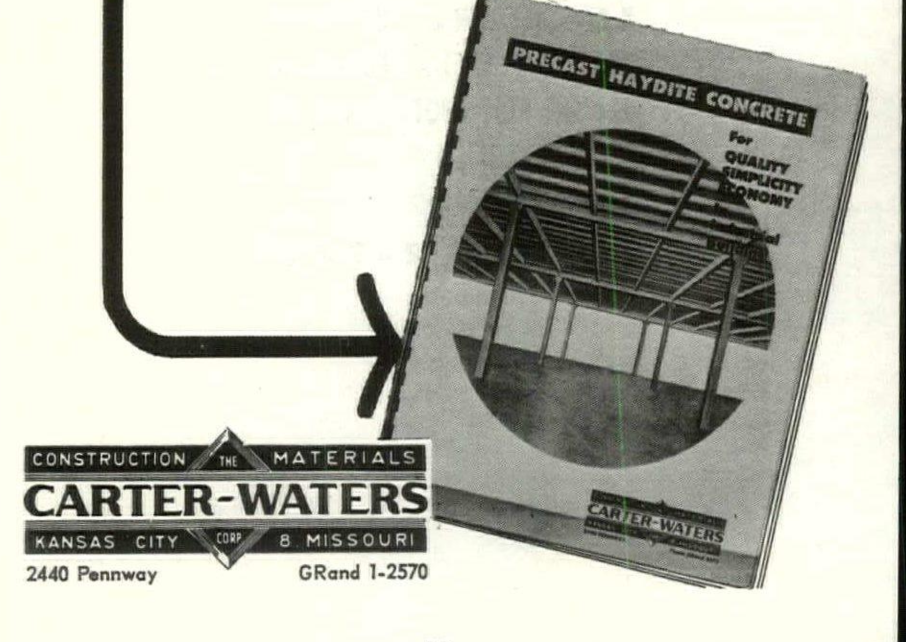
you can have

✓ Quality
✓ Construction Simplicity in Industrial Building

for $1.17 PER SQ. FT.

We would like to show you a construction technique for commercial buildings that uses precast HAYDITE concrete columns, beams, purlins and roof slabs. The cost can be as little as $1.17 per sq. ft. erected for these members.

You can call Mr. Glen Roderique, the Carter-Waters Product Engineer, at your convenience. In the meantime, write in for your free copy of "Precast Haydite Concrete". This illustrated, descriptive booklet shows you how to build better at less cost.



ARCHITECTURE IN SWITZERLAND

By Moritz Kundig, Designer and Draftsman
Office of Whitehouse, Price, DeNeff & Deeble, Architects

Reprinted from Inland Empire Architect

When a fellow enters a foreign country he runs into a lot of strange things, and he keeps comparing them with what he was used to at home. But most often it is very hard to tell whether something is better or not because the circumstances are entirely different. Nevertheless, it is stimulating to see how other people solve their problems, and I would like to point out a few facts about the architectural profession in Switzerland that might be strange to you.

The first impression Swiss architecture gives is probably that of a high average. This is maybe due to the fact that Swiss people have a strong sense for quality work and that the Architect is held in high esteem and, therefore, is consulted for even small jobs. But in my opinion there is actually not much perfect or exciting architecture in the country. The architectural profession by the way is completely free. Anybody can open an Architect's office, and the only differentiation is that the one who graduated from the Institute of Technology can call himself a "diplomed" Architect.

Work in the office is very similar to American practice, but there is one major difference. Ordinarily there is no general contractor for a job—the Architect collects bids directly from the sub-contractors. This requires a different way of writing specifications. Every sheet is set up as a ruled form with space for the description of work and materials and with spaces for the amount of the particular item, unit price and total price. n other words, the Architect takes off all the materials and the contractor merely puts in the price. This has the great advantage that all the bids re based on exactly the same amount of work. But no total cost is guarnteed—for after the job is done everything is measured again on the uilding so that the owner pays just for what was actually put in. depends on the skill of the Architect as to whether the final figure will e close to the estimate or not. I am sorry that I cannot answer the queson as to how the Architects can make money with that much work, but know they do.

lany Swiss authorities have a peculiar way of awarding a contract for ublic buildings. It is not the low bid that wins, but they pick a contractor hose figure is near the average of all the bids. This way a fair price d a good job should be granted.

r most public buildings the Architect is chosen by an architectural mpetition. Of course many a decision is questionable. But one would ink that a jury with a majority of Architects would be better qualified select an Architect than some other committee or board. It has the vantage that the profession gets tremendous publicity. The public kes quite an interest in the appearance of a city anyway. A few years o a large department store in Zurich tore down its old building and s all set to start on the new construction. Then some people got the

idea it would be nice to have no building at all in that particular spot along the river. They collected enough signatures to urge an election about this point, and the voters finally forced the city to withhold a building permit! I don't know how this was legally possible, but I think it would be nice if we could get rid of a few buildings along the Spokane River!

One idea I like particularly. Whenever they build a school or a hospital, etc., they set aside a certain percentage of the total cost to get some works of art like murals, sculptures, fountains, etc., in and around the building. Shouldn't it be an important part of any educational program to put the children (and adults, too, for that matter) into an artistic, tasteful environment? In California I helped design a school for Yosemite National Park. We intended to use some wood carving at the entrance but the government wouldn't pay the $500.00 (on a $160,000.00 job). Sometimes a guy just wonders. . . .

In Switzerland everything is done with greatest care. And it doesn't stop at the building line; decent landscaping belongs to every building, and this includes factories, warehouses, depots and so on. I think the Americans have not scratched the surface of this problem. Unfortunately many Swiss Architects are so careful and so conscious of details that they forget the overall appearance of a building.

The building industry of Switzerland has been extremely busy ever since the war. In the year of 1953 (I don't have any more recent figures) Switzerland used more cement per capita population than any other western country. Of course you have to take into consideration that masonry and concrete work are more widely used than over here.
And there you have it—a handful of curiosities.

ANNOUNCEMENT

LE BRUN TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIP FOR 1956

Prize: $3,000 for at least six months' travel in Europe

Qualifications: U. S. citizenship and residence
Age 23 through 30 years — unmarried during term of scholarship
Architectural office experience of at least 1½ years.
Beneficiary of no other traveling scholarship
Nomination by a member of the A.I.A.

Subject of Competition: A TOWN CENTER

Programs available March 15th—Rendu April 30, 1956

Requests for Nomination forms now being received by

CHAIRMAN, LE BRUN COMMITTEE, NEW YORK CHAPTER, A.I.A.
115 East 40th Street, N. Y. 16, N. Y.

"Architecture for the Good Life"
will be the theme of the 88th annual convention of the American Institute of Architects, it has been announced by A.I.A. President George Bain Cummings. The convention will meet in Los Angeles, May 15-18, 1956, with headquarters at the Biltmore Hotel.

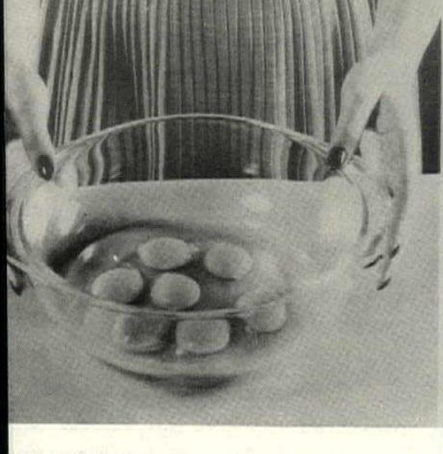
Seminars and talks relating to the overall theme will explore such subjects as community planning, safety, new materials and techniques, and aesthetics. In addition, a number of A.I.A. national committees are scheduling roundtables on school buildings, hospitals, preservation of historic building, architectural education, office practice and specifications.

The keynote address will be given at the opening session on May 15 by John E. Burchard, Dean of the School of Humanities and Social Studies at M.I.T. There also will be scheduled talks throughout the convention period by top government officials, leading architects and experts in related fields.

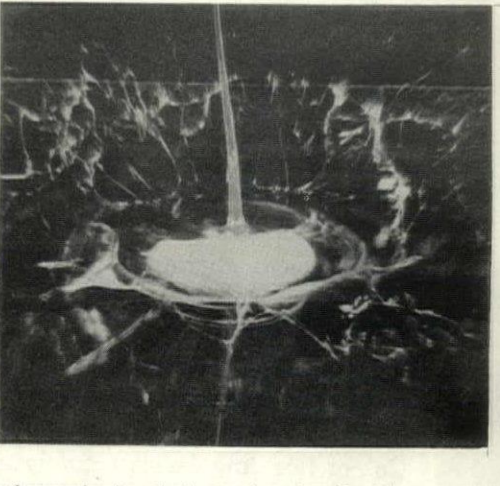
Post-convention trips to Hawaii and to Japan are being planned by the U. S. Travel Agency. In addition, the travel agency will run a special convention train to and from Los Angeles, originating in Chicago. Included in the itinerary of the convention special is a stopover at Grand Canyon, a three-day motor trip of the Historic Coast Mission Trails, with stopovers at Del Monte and Carmel, the giant redwoods, and San Francisco.

It is estimated that more than 2,000 architects and guests will attend.

Buildex, Inc., announces the appointment of William M. "Mike" Joyce, of Kansas City, as Sales Engineer. Mike's primary efforts will be directed toward service to customers in this area, working closely with members of the construction industry associated with design work and job-site assistance.



Egg yolks offer graphic example of "secret" of new finish. Chemical research has given each color particle its own sac.



Splatter of egg on glass shows what happens when coatings of particles in finish are broken by spray gun. Result is single, tough, vari-colored coat.

Rainbow Finish

Reprinted from MONSANTO MAGAZINE

MANY A SONG has been sung in praise of the ubiquitous egg as a morning staple; engineers say there was never a better or more perfect package designed.

Apparently we'll never catch up on our debt to the egg. Chemists, taking a lesson from nature's process of suspending the egg yolk in a sac, have now created a one-coat, multi-color finish of almost limitless decorative and practical properties.

This new finish, called Zolatone® (after its inventor, Californian John Zola), is hardly languishing unseen. Some 10,000 gallons of it grace the light grey exterior, and the lavish interior of the Beverly Hilton Hotel, which sits like a many-faceted architectural gem at the West end of opulent Beverly Hills, Calif. Some 135 branches of the Bank of America in various California cities and towns are finished with this vari-colored coating.

People who have seen the new finish on the exteriors and interiors of hotels, stores, filling stations and schools on the West Coast find it hard to believe that rainbow "splatter" effect is a one coat proposition. This is proof, we guess, that too many of us fell for "striped paint" gags in younger days.

How the finish got that way goes back, as we said, to the lesson of the egg. The two photos above

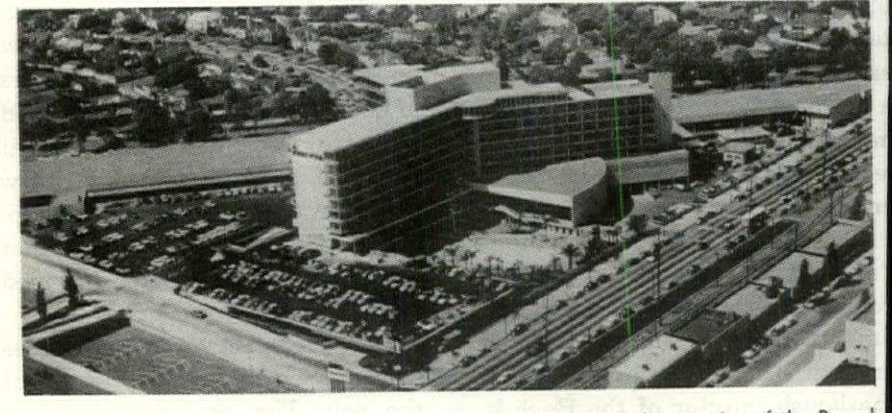
which show eggs in repose in a bowl, and another dashing its life away against a sheet of plate glass, will explain it. The yolks and whites in the bowl will remain separate almost indefinitely because of the sac surrounding each yolk. Violent stirring, or a drop onto a hard surface, breaks the sacs, and mixing begins.

The Zolatone finish, which is the product of years of development by Paramount Paint and Lacquer Co., of Los Angeles, is actually a number of colors, each particle with its anti-social sac of chemical composition. The violent blast of a spray gun breaks the sacs and the remarkable multi-color and splatter effects are suddenly born. Since the finish is a combination of various plastic formulations, including Monsanto's plasticizers, it maintains an exceedingly tough attitude toward outside weather, interior traffic, stains and hard usage. The Zolatone application process is also Paramount's creation. To meet varying surface problems, four special foundation coatings are available.

In the Beverly Hilton, which presents a good, all around show-case of Zolatone's versatility, about 30 different color combinations (some with as many as five colors) were sprayed on just about the whole range of building materials: concrete, plaster, Masonite, interi[or] wood, canvas and a number of metals and plastic surfaces. For all its esthetic beauty, the finish will take the usual beatings transient guests usually give hotel decor and then some. From a maintenance point of view it has proven as practical as a pair of work gloves.

The way the finish has taken the West Coast, it is apparently the stuff architects' and decorators' dreams are made of.

(This article appeared recently in Monsanto Magazine honoring the product of one of our advertisers, and we thought you would like to know about it.)



More than 5,000 gallons of "Apollo Gray" Zolatone finish cover the exterior of the Beverly Hilton Hotel. About 30 different color combinations were created for the lavish hotel interior.



hornhill-Dillon Mortuary
oplin, Missouri

Architect, C. Bates Manning
Joplin, Missouri

General Contractor: M-P Construction Co., Carthage, Mo.

olorful redwood against the rugged good-looks of light grey Split-Face arthage Stone—an inviting combination that gives warmth and character a good design. See how these natural materials evoke a sense of perma-ence and dependability, a sense of harmony with earth, sky, and trees. hey speak clearly of a business that is an integral part of the surrounding ommunity, of service that will endure for generations, of a warm welcome nd friendly comfort.

t your next building say good things about the business it houses. Use urable natural stone. Here in the Midwest, your best buy is sound and tractive Split-Face Carthage Stone.

ARTHAGE MARBLE CORPORATION

rthage,
issouri

Scarritt Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

• • in the news

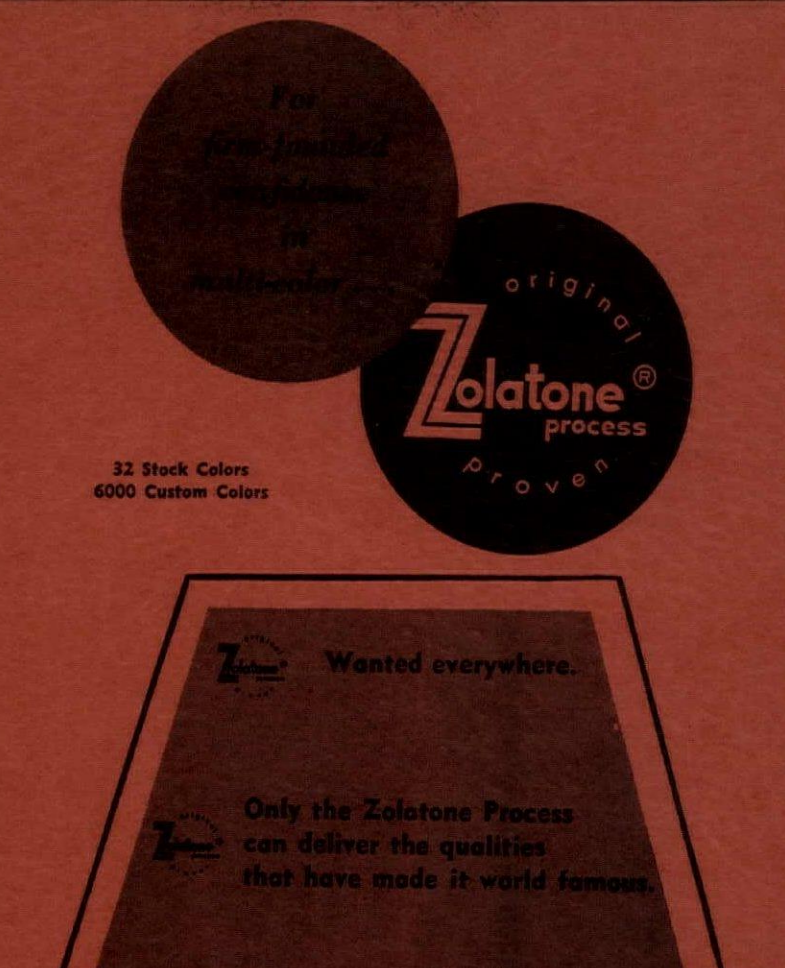
You will all be glad to know that **Luther Willis** and his wife are both on the mend. After their automobile accident near Cameron, Missouri, March 1, Luther had fractured vertebrae and Mrs. Willis suffered some serious lacerations and bruises. Mrs. Willis was moved back to Kansas City March 14 and is now in St. Joseph's Hospital. The doctor let Luther up for a few hours last week, and possibly he will be back at meetings before long.

The Public Relations Committee is asking your co-operation again. They need members to volunteer for speaking engagements on various topics. Please call John Murphy, Chairman, at HA. 1-5142, and tell him you will be glad to help.

Another project with which this committee needs assistance is in gathering slides for a 35 mm. transparency slide show of the architectural work within our chapter boundaries. This would not be put on film or have sound added as Architecture U.S.A., but a suitable format would be prepared with a standard text so that any member of the Chapter could present the show to his church groups, P.T.A., civic clubs, etc. If you have slides you would like to contribute, call Bill Conrad at JE. 1-9196.

Ralph E. Kiene, Jr., was recently advanced to Associate Membership. Ralph graduated from Shawnee-Mission High School and received his B.S. in Architectural Engineering from Kansas University in 1949. Since 1953, he has been a partner in the firm of Linscott, Kiene and Haylett.

The First Annual Midwest Architectural and Engineering Institute being presented at the University of Kansas on April 20 by the Kansas City Chapter of Producers' Council, the School of Architecture and Engineering and the University Extension promises to be quite a session. With speakers like Richard Neutra, F.A.I.A.; Anton Tedesko, A.S.C.E.; William Gillett, President of Producers' Council, and John R. DeRigne, A.S.H. & A.E., how can it miss? If you have not yet made arrangements to attend, you had better do so, and quickly.



There is only one ZOLATONE PROCESS

• Accept no substitution •

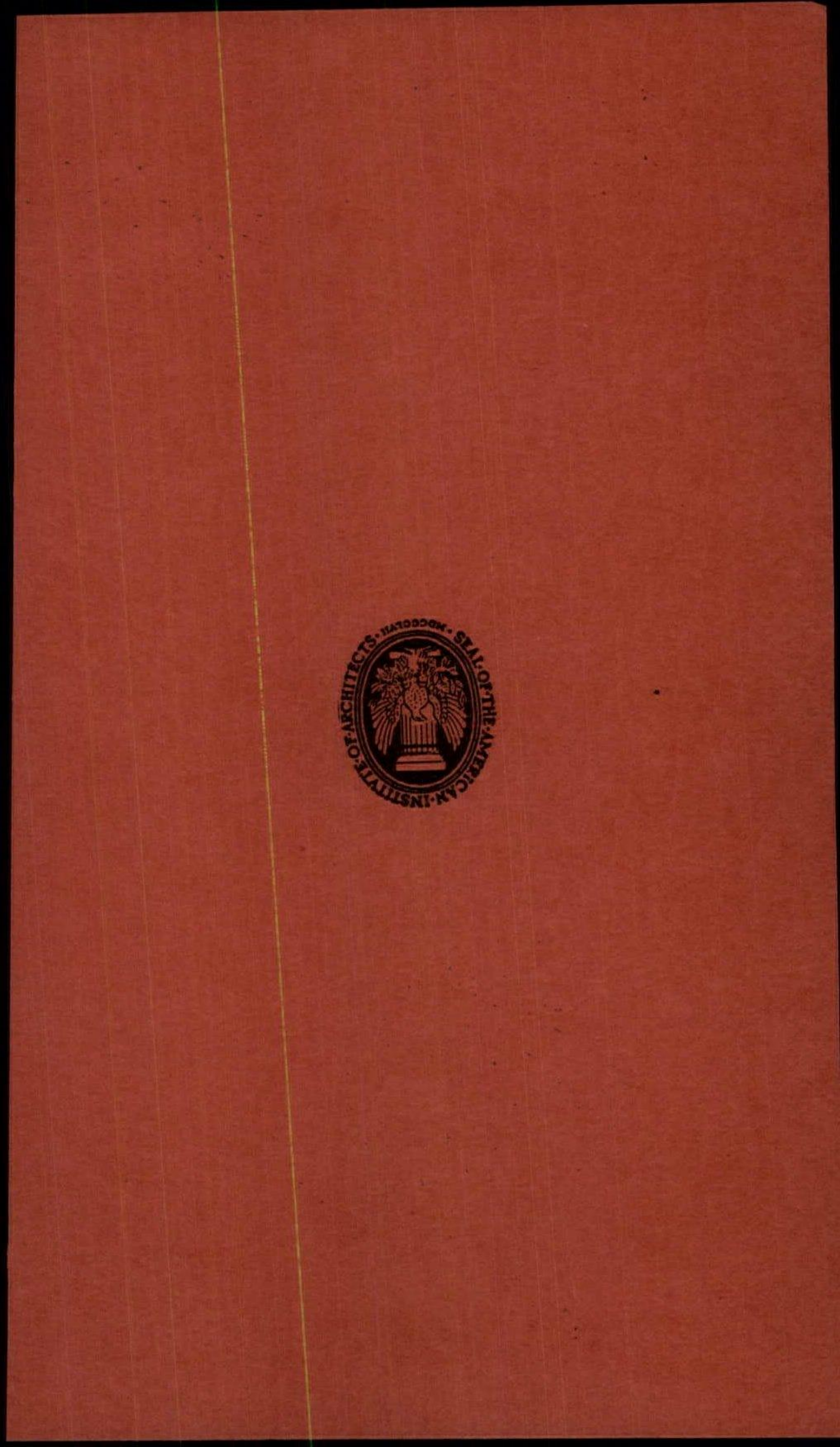
STERLING RONAI
General Manager

DEVOE of kansas city, inc.

200 SOUTHWEST BOULEVARD
KANSAS CITY 8, MISSOURI

PHONE VI. 5672

EXCLUSIVE ZOLATONE AGENT FOR THIS REGION


SEAL·OF·THE·AMERICAN·INSTITVTE·OF·ARCHITECTS·MDCCCLVII